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Public Water System Name

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF PANOLA

DAVID MAGEE, personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, and states on oath that he is the CLERK of The Panolian, a newspaper published in the City of Batesville, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 consecutive times, to wit:

Volume No. 138 on the 1st day of JUNE, 2018.

Volume No. 138 on the _____ day of _____, 2018.

Volume No. 138 on the _____ day of _____, 2018.

Volume No. 138 on the _____ day of _____, 2018.

affiant

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the 1st day of JUNE, 2018.

By Sarah Pierce
My Commission Expires _____

Billing Information

- A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .12
- B. Week 2 words @ .10
- C. Week 3 words @ .10
- D. Week 4 words @ .10

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TOTAL LEGAL BILLING FEE

BILL TO:

SARDIS LAKE Community Water Assn
P.O. Box 1115
Batesville, MS 38606

Phone (w/area code) 662-563-2709

\$ _____
\$ _____
\$ _____
\$ _____
\$ 288.00
\$ 3.00
\$ 291.00



poser; several burglaries reported

PlayStation and games.

Wet J Rd. (Sarah) resident reported to Deputy Louise Linzy he noticed his 40 caliber Taurus gun was stolen from his bedroom. According to the report, the resident advised his son has stolen from him before and is possibly on drugs.

The weapon were placed on the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

A King Rd. (Sardis) resident reported to Deputy Darryl House she had purchased a mobile home and advised the previous owner still had items inside. The subject attempted to retrieve his belongings but couldn't get into the mobile home due to the locks having been changed.

According to the report, the subject broke the front window out and entered the residence to retrieve his belongings.

An Oak Hill Cove resident reported to Deputy Chantryce Morris someone stole two 32-inch TV's from her residence.

A Dawn Cove (Courtland) resident reported to Deputy Harold Lewis that someone came onto his property and stole his brother's old trailer worth approximately \$300.

Another burglary took place on Hwy. 51 in Como where Deputy Steven McCarty took a report of \$650 worth of property missing which included two air conditioners and a TV.

Deputy Linzy investigated a report of fraud where the Como resident reported noticing financial transactions made from her account.

According to the report, the resident has had her

debit card on her person and has no idea how they could have obtained her information. Four transactions were made on the residents debit card totaling \$1,106.06 in fraudulent charges.

Assault Reports

A Union Rd. (Como) resident reported to Deputy Jeremy Hailey his wife busted a window and choked him. According to the report, the resident had no physical marks indicating he had been assaulted.

The resident advised he only wanted the incident documented and didn't want to press charges.

Deputy Maurice Market spoke to a Tennessee resident who reported his brother was hitting him with a stick and threatened to do bodily harm to him and his girlfriend after he refused to let the suspect in the residence.

According to the report, the suspect refused to drop the stick and was tasered before being transported to the Panola County Jail.

Investigator Smith responded to Hwy. 51 in Sardis where a witness reported getting gas and hearing a loud noise that sounded like a bomb. The witness advised she saw smoke coming from the cab area of a semi-truck and then stated it went into flames.

According to the report, the truck was parked a few hours prior due to an anti-freeze leak.

The semi was completely burned and the owner advised there have been problems with a previous employee and requested further investigation to

ensure it was not a case of arson.

The Panola County Sheriff's Department investigated six other reports including two possessions of a firearm by a felon, reports of threats, harassment, malicious mischief, and animal complaints.

Motor Vehicle

Accident Reports

May 19, two car collision occurred on Cotton Plant Rd.

May 20, two car accident occurred on Main St.

May 22, truck crashed into a bridge on Crouch Rd.

May 24, two car collision occurred in Pope School parking lot.

May 25, car struck a deer on Old Panola Rd.

Juvenile Offense Report

May 10, 15-year-old charged with disorderly conduct at North Panola Junior High.

May 11, 14-year-old charged with a petit larceny at NPJH.

May 21, 17-year-old charged with felony malicious mischief on Sarah Dickens Rd.

May 21, 16-year-old charged with simple assault on Johnnie Lyons Rd.

Bethany revival next week

Bethany Baptist Church, 4112 Hubbard Rd., will have its summer revival June 3-6 with services at 7 p.m.

Rev. Dan Medders of Houston, Tx., will be the guest preacher. There will be special music each night.

For more information, or for transportation, contact Pastor Tim Ellis at 934-

6155

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sardis Lake Community Water Association
PWS# 0540083
May 2018

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2018 JUN 11 AM 9:46

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is a testament to the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We

If you have any questions about this report or your water supply, please contact the water utility. If you want to learn more about the water utility, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the First Faith Baptist Church.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Middle Wilcox Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Sardis Lake Community Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	December	Positive	2	NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2017	.0074	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2015/17	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
81. HAA5	N	2016*	2	No Range	ppb	0	00	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine	N	2017	1	.8 - 1.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

Microbiological Contaminants:
(1) Total Coliforms/Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (a) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
During the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7662 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Sardis Lake Community Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.